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16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 15th January, 1903. [a253]

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ALFRED CUNNINGHAM,  
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [a283]

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [a151]

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [a193]

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12BIRTHS.  
On the 5th January, at Pasir Panjang, Straits,  
the wife of H. LALLEMAND, of a daughter.On the 9th January, at the "Mains," Cavenagh  
Road, Singapore, the wife of Rev. S. S. WALKER,  
M.A., of a son.MARRIAGE.  
On the 3rd January, at Penang, Dr. JAMES  
EMILY SMITH, Assistant Surgeon, to ALICE WARD,  
second daughter of A. A. MCINTYRE.DEATH.  
On the 19th January, at his residence, at  
Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, Bombay, VALUERIAN  
BALMOUKUNDAS, one of the partners in the firm  
of Abdoolah Elshirah & Co. (By wife.) (308)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VOUX ROAD, L.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 20th January, 1903.

THE SUBJECT OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION is at the present day one of much interest in many widely separated parts of the world. The general tendency among governments of European origin seems now to be in favour of checking such immigration entirely or of reducing it within the most narrow limits possible. In a certain number of British colonies, however, the influx of Chinese is not only not restricted but is even very strongly encouraged. In some German and French possessions, too, efforts are being made to induce the Chinese labourer to settle temporarily at least. The arguments for and against the Chinese immigrant have been repeated perhaps ad nauseam, but it will generally be found that, except in cases where he is discussing the question from a vague general point of view, based on other people's observations, the personal interests of the writer or speaker entirely colour his expressed opinion. Thus we get diametrically opposed attitudes toward the Chinese immigrant in British North Borneo, say, and on the Pacific Coast. In few places, perhaps, has the advent of the Chinese workman been attended with more successful results than in the Federated Malay States. This fact gives additional interest to the remarks on the subject in a paper read recently before the Colonial Institute by Mr. HUGH

CLIFFORD, C.M.G., whose knowledge of what he is writing about none can dispute. The census of the Malay States was taken last in 1901, when the total number of inhabitants was found to be 678,595. Of these the Chinese amounted to 299,739—roughly 148,500 in Penang, 108,500 in Selangor, and 41,500 in the Negri Sembilan and Pahang. "Now, this," says Mr. CLIFFORD, "is a fact with which those who know the conditions of the Peninsula, and those who above everything are anxious for the welfare of the Malays, need find no cause for quarrel." He continues: "In any country inhabited by a race which is unable or unwilling to perform the work necessary to the well-being of the community, the Chinese immigrant must be welcomed with open arms, and it is not too much to say that but for him the success which has attended the work of British administration in the Peninsula could never have been achieved. He has been from the beginning the muscle and sinew of the community, and also, in no small degree, its brains as well. For every one commercial enterprise which owes its success to the initiative of the European in the Peninsula there are hundreds which have been organised, financed, and managed entirely by Chinamen, and the Federated Malay States owe an incalculable debt to the courage, persistency and ability of their Chinese citizens." Praise of the Chinese immigrant could hardly go further, and those who oppose the admission of the Chinese to the Philippines would do well to listen to the words of one so experienced as Mr. CLIFFORD. Countries where the natives are willing and able to perform the work necessary to the well-being of the community, it will be noted, are not referred to by him, and therefore the cases of Australia, British Columbia, the United States, and the Rand are affected by the argument. It must not be imagined, however, that Mr. CLIFFORD regards the presence of the Chinese in Malaya under present conditions with unmixed complacency. Like practically all who have previously admired the excellent qualities of the Chinese immigrant into foreign lands, he deplores the wholly disproportionate preponderance of males among them and the very small number of children, the regular remittance of large sums of money from the labourers' earnings to China, and the impermanence of the Chinese population generally. There are ten males to one female and twenty-two adults to one child under fifteen years among the Chinese in the Malay States. Almost every Chinaman there has parents or other aged people to whom he sends money annually, and he generally returns home when he has become successful. The Chinaman as a rule does not want to bring his wife or family to the Peninsula, so that state-aided immigration of Chinese women and children does not provide a remedy. The Malay States, therefore, have to face the fact that their Chinese population is one which has only an imperceptible natural increase, that it is kept up or increases solely by excess of immigration over emigration, and that should anything occur to interfere with the supply of immigrants much of the commercial enterprise of the Peninsula would become paralysed. "So far," says Mr. CLIFFORD, "the stream of Chinese immigration has flowed with hardly an interruption, but as a set-off against it the counter-stream of Chinese men returning to their homes must be born in mind, and it must further be remembered that this counter-stream is largely composed of those who have been most successful in the Peninsula—the men, in fact, who are most highly endowed, and whom it is most to our disadvantage to lose." In view of the fact that the British Government is powerless, from the circumstances of the case, to control the emigration of the Chinese settlers, and of the need of far more labour in the Malay States Mr. CLIFFORD counsels the looking to India for a far greater supply. This, of course, is well known, has already been done, and great efforts have been made to induce Indian labourers to immigrate into the Peninsula—without much success, though the reasons of this are hard to explain. Mr. CLIFFORD holds that the Indian Government is partly to blame. The difficulties in the way, he says, must indeed be of an insuperable character if they are sufficient to prevent a Government such as that of British India from even examining them with a view to their evasion, more especially when pressure so strong as that supplied by frequent famine would seem to urge the advisability of immediate and energetic action. It is not claimed that the Indian immigrant can compete with the Chinese, but being an useful agricultural labourer and comparatively free from that love of speculation which leads the Chinaman to desert other employment for the chances of the mines, he will, it is hoped, be induced to settle in the Malay Peninsula. The fact remains that at present he does not so settle to any appreciable extent, and the Chinaman, the harder worker, comes and goes away again.

The members of the German Club were "at home" in their new buildings between 4 and 7 p.m. yesterday to all members of the Hongkong Club.

Beside the one fatal Chinese plague case, the only case of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week was one of enteric fever (Chinese), fatal.

News has been received of the death from small pox, on the 10th inst., of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's agent at Nanking, Mr. H. E. Meade, aged 27 years.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 18th January were 283 non-Chinese and 37 Chinese to the former, and 58 non-Chinese and 2,926 Chinese to the latter institution.

The protest of the Japanese Minister to Stoen against the reinstatement of Ye Yung-yik as Director of the Board of Imperial Estates has been withdrawn, the Coron Government having given explanations.

In a football match in the second round of the Shanghai Challenge Cup between the Municipal Police and the Y.M.C.A., the former scored 1-0 in the first half. Early in the second half the Police left back struck out of his opponents in the face and was ordered off the field. Nevertheless the Police won by 2-1.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, according to a Peking telegram of the 2nd inst., has advised the Government that he has directed the Governor of Fohkien to make investigation as to the amount of capital of the Japanese and German syndicates which are seeking to obtain concessions for the construction of a railway between Wuchang and Foochow. He has also told the Governor to ascertain what bearing the railway is likely to have on the opening of various mines.

The motor-car to which we referred in yes-  
terday's issue is it seems to be followed by others;  
that we may soon expect to have them as a regular part of the street traffic in Hongkong. Mr. Ard. Levy of Levy Horanons, the agents for the maker's, writes to say also that what was referred to as a breakdown opposite Hongkong Hotel was not such, but that the vehicle was waiting there previous to the owner and himself going for a run. The Chinese gentleman who owns it certainly has not taken long to become adept in the driving of the car.The Japanese journal *Yoroku* has a sensational story about a rumour which is said to be prevalent in Hiroshima, Kure, and neighbouring districts of Japan, about a second looting scandal which is to be brought to light shortly. It is said some of the military officers during the war in North China secured gold bars to the value of four million yen, as a result of pillage, and that the treasure is now hidden somewhere near Kure. We, of course, do not know the true phase of the matter, says the *Yoroku*, but the rumour has got such a strong hold that it is impossible to suppress it.Recently, at Jelebu, says the *Malay Mail*, a gang of robbers held up the house of a rich Chinese leper, an old resident of Jelebu. The police arrived on the scene just as the robbers were making off with plunder to the value of over \$10,000, besides a considerable amount of jewelry, and shot down three of their number. The Negri Sembilan police subsequently made several arrests and traced the rest of the gang to Brogo, on the Selangor boundary, along which a close watch was kept by the Selangor police, with the result that three more of the culprits were arrested by Inspector Legge at different places between Semenyih and Uln Langat.The second annual Hongkong Diocesan Choral Festival will take place this afternoon in St. John's Cathedral. The chorus, which consists of members of the choirs of the Catholic and St. Peter's Church, has been well-trained under the able direction of Mr. A. G. Ward, who will conduct. Mr. G. Grimble will be at the organ and the soprano soloist will be Mrs. Mudie. The pieces selected consist of Sullivan's beautiful hymn "O Gladsome Light" from "The Golden Legend"; the solo and chorus "Hear my Prayer," and the cantata *Land of Zion* (Mendelssohn). The processional hymn will be Sullivan's "Forward, Christian Soldiers," and as a recessional, the organist will play "The War March of the Priests" from Mendelssohn's *Athalie*. Admission will be free, and the order of service containing the words of the cantata and choruses will be provided. The offertory will be devoted to the choir fund.

At a Savage Club dinner in London last month, Sir Harry Johnston, replying to the toast of "Our Guest" said that one of his first African banquets was in a wild part of West Africa. He was a very timid guest, because he had been banished out of his camp on the Upper Cross River, and his porters were imprisoned. It was a feast "in honour of ancestors" and he was told that the dinner to some extent consisted of the ancestors themselves. He asked about the composition of one rather agreeably flavoured dish of red paste, and was told it was Man! It was made of triturated relative which had been previously smoked over a fire of weeds, and had been mixed with palm-oil, red pepper, and salt. Having consumed this entrée, he became a member of the tribe. His last African banquet was in very different circumstances. It was little more than a year ago. It was an assembly of blacks, but the menu was in French, and the feast was certainly cooked under French influences, so that in this as in other matters Africa was fast losing its savagery, and would in time become as tame as much of this life seemed to him.

In the House of Commons on the 15th ult. Mr. Macdonald asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any communication had taken place between His Majesty's Government and any of the foreign Powers having treaties with China with reference to the treaty signed by Sir James Mackay, on behalf of Great Britain, at Shanghai, on September 5 last; and if so, would he state with what result? Lord Cranborne replied: No communications have yet passed between His Majesty's Government and foreign Governments concerned on this subject. Under Article 11 of the final Protocol of Peking of September 7, 1901, the Chinese Government have undertaken to negotiate amended Treaties of Commerce and Navigation with the various foreign Powers, and the consent of those Powers to the provisions of the British treaty would naturally form part of such negotiations.

The shareholders of the Peking Syndicate last month received an intimation to the effect that while progress can be made, in fact, as is being reported, there is nothing to tell so pronounced as to make a meeting imperative at the moment. It is shown that the work of creating a railway from the Chingwa coal fields to Taokon on the Wei River is steadily advancing, under favourable conditions, the latest being the fact that the Company benefits, in its labour department, by the heavy fall in silver. The sinking of a shaft on the Chingwa coal fields is also well in hand, and the colliery machinery is on its way to the mine. There can be little doubt that when the Syndicate's scheme is in thorough operation it will sensibly relieve the economic strain upon the Chinaman and conceivably play an important part in industrial development on the great plain of China, written howe contempory. We shall not be surprised if, eighteen months hence or thereabouts, the Peking Syndicate is once more found cutting a considerable figure in the City.

Before Sir Lionel Cox, Chief Justice, at Singapore on the 8th inst., Alfredo de Luobi, was brought up for sentence on the charge of forging a cheque for \$9,350 on the Hongkong Bank, in the name of Messrs. Perteile &amp; Co. The Chief Justice said: "Alfredo de Luobi, you have pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery. That is a very great offence for which the law provides the penalty of penal servitude for life. It will therefore be in my power to send you to prison for the rest of your life. I have however considered what was urged on your behalf by your counsel and also what you yourself said, and whilst I cannot admit that all you said tends to extenuate your crime, I have found sufficient grounds for not inflicting a severe punishment upon you, and even to a large extent to be merciful; and the sentence I am going to pass is the lightest under the circumstances I can pass, and that is that you be imprisoned for 18 months, simple imprisonment." An order was made for the handing over of the property in connection with the case to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

As already reported telegraphically, one result of M. de Witte's recent journey is the authoritative decision that Port Arthur will henceforth be wholly and entirely a fortification; the station of the main railway line is to be removed to some distance away from its present position near the military works, and no ships of war will be admitted into the port for the future. The commercial port is to be Daluy, to which the main line of the Manchurian or Chinese Eastern Railway will be diverted; the present main line running to Port Arthur serving merely as a branch line for the use of the Government. According to the *Yedo-chōkei Obanreize*, Port Arthur, owing to its practical isolation from the Chinese hinterland, and to other causes, has already come to be regarded by the naval and military services as a miserably monotonous place of exile. The great majority of the Russian business firms first established in Port Arthur have already been removed, or are removing, to Daluy, the new centre of Russo-Chinese trade. It is noteworthy that, whilst this change has been effected in the commercial status of Daluy, Russian naval and military strategists are beginning to discredit the importance and value previously attached to Port Arthur as a Far Eastern naval base. One or two expert authorities go so far as to advise the Russian Government to follow the vacillatory example of this man, who seems to have worked his way through the East by fraud, will render a public service.The following items are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 10th January:—There have been two fires this month. One took place on the 2nd instant in a village of farm-houses near the Kuliang Creek, completely destroying it, together with its stores of grain, straw and its agricultural implements; the other occurred on the 8th inst. in the long street leading from the bridge to the city, near the halfway tea-house, and in spite of the best endeavours of the authorities to check the conflagration, nearly 100 houses were burnt down before it could be got under. The two Foochow griffins sent down for the Amoy Race Meeting distinguished themselves, *Blancange* having won the *Hawke Cup*, 1 mile, and *Calibre* the *Chaaze Cup*, 1½ miles. The usual Monthly Cup competition of the Foochow Gun Club took place on Green Island on Wednesday and resulted in a very close finish. Mr. G. L. Greig headed the score, and is now the holder of the Cup for the second time.

H.K.P.F. SHOOTING MATCH.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Central Police Station to make arrangements for the annual rifle-shooting match between the Inspectors of Police and the Sergeants. This is one of the most enjoyable outings that fall to the lot of any section of the Force. It is more of the nature of a picnic than a regular shooting match. It takes place at Tai Ping Range on Chinese New Year's Day. There are ten men aside and the stipulation is that the losers pay the day's "damage," which cannot but be considerable when twenty stalwart members lay themselves out for a day's enjoyment. A committee consisting of Inspectors Baker and Robertson, Sergeants McSwaid and McHardy was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the outing.

Mr. Roosegaarde Bischoff, who is now in Holland, has been appointed chief agent at Hongkong of the Java-Japan steam navigation line.

The Bangkok Races began on the 6th instant. On the 2nd the Royal garden party at the Sarnamom Gardens, in honour of the birthdays of the Queen and Crown Prince, was held.

H.M.S. *Glory*, *Talbot*, *Cressy*, and *Alacrity* were due at Singapore on the 11th inst. The *Glory* was expected to stay at Singapore for a while, as the *Argonaut* was to go down to Batavia.A Pahang correspondent of the *Malay Mail* is responsible for the rumour that the Silencing Mines have been purchased by a London company and will shortly be reopened. A manager, engineer, and staff are now on their way out.The *China Times* learns from an authoritative source that negotiations for the purchase of the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Co. by the Chinese Government have been broken off and the project abandoned. Powerful influences were brought to bear to prevent the sale, which would probably not have conducted to the good fortune of the company.The *Penang Gazette* writes:—Old residents of Penang will be sorry to hear of the death of Rev. John Walker, who was Colonial Chaplain here from 1870 to 1884. After leaving the Straits he went to Canada, but finding that the climate did not suit him, returned to England and settled down as rector of Berwick, in Sussex, where he succumbed on the 4th December from cancer.

The fall of the dollar has told adversely on the Java sugar trade. Large quantities of that article used to be exported from there to China. Dealers at Soerabaya now hardly buy up any sugar, owing to the decline in dollar rates, notwithstanding the fact that quotations for the article outside Java are firm and advancing. The losses from the steady fall in silver are so great that they prefer not to run risks in the China market.

The *Manila Times* gives particulars of a leper-town to be founded shortly in the Philippines. All lepers there will be deported to Culion, an islet in the middle of the group south-west of the island of Mindoro. The site for the leper-town has already been marked out. Marriages between the leper settlers will be forbidden. The lepers will be allowed home rule and will be given land for cultivation. The lepers in the islands are estimated to number ten thousand.A Seoul telegram of the 3rd January says:—With reference to the Russian offer of a loan to Korea, the Minister of the Imperial Household declares that no agreement has ever been concluded between the Russian and Korean Courts. The Russian *Chargé d'affaires* has expressed himself in similar terms. It is, however, believed that an agreement has in effect been concluded. The Korean Court and the Foreign Minister at Seoul are watching the attitude of the Japanese Minister.It may be remembered that a fraudulent American by name of Clifford was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment at Kobe. We see from the Kobe papers that as Clifford was being conveyed through the town to the Minotogawa gaol, he succeeded in escaping from the custody of the police. The local *Chronicle* writes:—If the man has escaped to any of the ships in the harbour, or is being concealed by persons who may think he is hardly treated in being sent to a Japanese prison, it may be pointed out that Clifford is not deserving of a particle of sympathy and richly deserves the sentence passed upon him. Those who can give the police any information leading to the recapture of this man, who seems to have worked his way through the East by fraud, will render a public service.This afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club "A" team will play H.M.S. *Humber*. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m. The game was played in a drizzling rain and there were few spectators. Play was not of a high order of quality, though both teams were several good individual men in their ranks. Combination was weak on both sides.This afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club "A" team will play H.M.S. *Humber*. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m. The game was played in a drizzling rain and there were few spectators. Play was not of a high order of quality, though both teams were several good individual men in their ranks. Combination was weak on both sides.

Cricket.

20TH CO. A.O.C. v. LOYAL ENGINEERS.

This match played at Happy Valley on Saturday, resulted in a victory for the former by 37 runs. Appended are the scores:—

20TH CO. A.O.C.	10
Butter, b Bowyer	10
Blame, c and b Bowyer	19

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 18th January.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CALENDAR.  
The calendar of cases was five in number, implicating the same number of persons, and included one charge of murder (the Ship Street case) and two charges of arson.

## HOUSE COLLAPSES.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley), who appeared for the Crown instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, stated to his Lordship that certain enquirers had been made into collapses of buildings or part of them and the Coroner had committed certain persons for trial; but he (the Attorney-General) had found that there was no ground for any criminal charge against them, and exercising the powers he had as Attorney-General he had decided not to proceed further in the case.

His Lordship said that in a case of that kind the Attorney-General had the same powers as a grand jury in England and he had practically thrown out the bill. Therefore it only remained to deal with the recognizances. He thought they had better be discharged, and that would be an end of the matter.

The Attorney-General—If your Lordship pleases.

His Lordship—Direct that they be discharged.

## THE SHIP STREET TRAGEDY.

Chiratoso Matsumoto, a Japanese, was charged with having, on 26th December, in Ship Street murdered a Japanese woman.

He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. H. N. Ferrers, barrister-at-law.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. Wacker, E. M. Hazelton, W. Farmer, Fung, K. Shau, F. J. V. Jorge, Li Wai Ching and A. Nelson.

The Attorney-General in his opening statement said that the accused was a Japanese subject charged with murdering a person who was either his wife or his woman. The facts were very short and simple and left no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. It appeared that on Sunday, 21st December, about 10 o'clock in the morning the deceased woman was in the brothel in which she was living and had been living for some considerable time previously. On that morning the prisoner visited her. The other inmates of the house (who would be called) heard a noise in one of the cubicles into which the place was divided. They were attracted by this noise and on going to the cubicle they saw deceased lying on the floor and the prisoner—some said stamping on her—others, striking her and others jumping on her. When the other girls appeared, they said, the accused ceased the assault upon the woman and then went into the kitchen on the ground floor of the next house and lay down on a bench there pretending to be drunk. The girls found the deceased woman bleeding at the mouth. They tried to revive her, and sent for a Japanese doctor who found that she was dead. Then the police were called in and the prisoner was arrested.

Several of the Japanese girls who live in the house were examined and told in effect how they were attracted by a noise from one of the cubicles and on going there found the prisoner jumping on and striking the deceased woman lying on the floor. When they approached her she was dead. One of the witnesses said that when they all went into the room and told the prisoner to stop assaulting her, the woman said, "Leave him alone; don't mind me."

In cross-examination by Mr. Ferrers, the fact was elicited that the deceased woman was not liked by the other inmates of the house because she had a bad temper and sometimes got drunk; she frequently brought bottles of whisky to the house.

A Japanese girl who came from Formosa to Hongkong with the deceased woman stated that she had seen the deceased along with the prisoner in Ship Street about a year ago, on which occasion he gave her \$50 and told her to pay certain debts. Deceased had told witness that she had run away from her husband and would not return to him.

Dr. Hunter deposed that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased woman. The cause of death was intracranial hemorrhage, due to very severe injuries to the head from blow or blows; there was considerable bruising on the head and a large bruise over the lumbar region.

Evidence of a formal character was afterwards called.

For the defence it was stated that the deceased woman was the wife of the prisoner. She ran away from him in Formosa and came to Hongkong. He threw up his employment and shipped her after her as a carpenter on a steamer. When he found her in this brothel in Ship Street he gave her \$50 to pay her debts and get her out of the place to go back and live with him. Then he had to go away with his ship. On his return he went to get her out of the brothel but found that she had spent the money which he had given her to pay her debts. She refused to go with him, and in the result the assault was committed.

Mr. Ferrers in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner said that the latter had admitted all along that he caused the injuries which caused the woman's death, but contended that he did not go to the brothel with any intention of killing this woman, who was his wife, but that he was angered at the time by the refusal of his wife to leave the brothel. The jury had to take into consideration the question of provocation, especially in view of the certain amount of authority that was allowed the husband among Eastern peoples.

His Lordship, intervening, reminded the learned counsel that while in some Eastern nations the husband did exercise a great authority, this case must be judged according to English law which laid it down that although a wife might provoke her husband he must not strike her. It was quite true that under the English law it had at one time been permitted a husband to beat his wife with a stick of a certain thickness—not thicker than his thumb—but that was in semi-barbarous times.

Mr. Ferrers went on to argue that at any rate a certain amount of allowance had to be made for the excitability of the Oriental temperament, which was especially likely to be brought into play in a case of this kind where a wife had deserted her husband to go and live in a brothel and had squandered the money he gave her to buy herself out.

The Attorney-General in his address argued that the charge as made had been proved and asked for a verdict accordingly.

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The Court adjourned at half-past one for luncheon.

On the Court resuming, his Lordship summed up at length, and the jury retired at 3.20 o'clock to consider their verdict.

They returned at 3.50 and the Foreman declared they had unanimously found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. Ferrers asked his Lordship for a mitigated sentence on the ground that the accused was not a British subject.

His Lordship passed sentence of ten years' hard labour.

The Court adjourned till to-day at 10 a.m.

## POLICE COURT.

Monday, 19th January.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELTON (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## BRUTAL CRUELTY TO A PONY.

On the complaint of Inspector R. McEwan, Inspector of Markets, Kan Ho and Ye Chun, mafus, were charged with having cruelly ill-treated a pony yoked to a chariot in Queen's Road Central. Evidence showed that the Inspector saw the pony being ill-treated in the street, unyoked it, and sent it for examination by a veterinary surgeon. There were four passengers in the chariot. The driver was seated on the box, beating the pony violently with a whip. Another man had held a strap attached to the bit and was hauling hard upon this, while a third had a strap fastened to the pony's foreleg and hung over his own shoulder, by which means the poor animal was made to stumble along, with what suffering may be imagined.

The charge having been found proven,

His Worship imposed the full penalty on each of the defendants—\$75, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. He was sorry, he said, that under the Ordinance he could not send them to prison with a flogging, without the option of a fine.

The fines were paid by the owner of the chariot.

## THEFT FROM A SHOP.

Ip Ho, cook, was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for stealing 35 catties of sugar from a shop at 291, Queen's Road West on Sunday.

## DOWN ON THEIR LUCK.

J. A. Myler (43), an English master mariner, was ordered to the House of Detention as a vagrant, and a similar fate before C. R. Adams of the U. S. Army, from Manila.

## THEFT BY A BOATMAN.

On the complaint of P. C. Wisby, Leung Choi Shing, boatman, was charged with and convicted of having on Sunday thrown overboard into the Harbour a quantity of coal suspected of having been stolen.

Complainant while looking over the boats in the Harbour opposite Bowrington Canal saw the boatman throw three baskets of stuff overboard, being apparently afraid of further inspection being made. He searched the boat and found some coal on the deck, also seven baskets with coal sticking in the intertices. \$15, or one month.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Cheng Yuen Chik who has been in hospital since 31st ult., consequent upon his attempt to commit suicide in the Harbour, was discharged.

## CHINA MUTUAL S. N. CO.

A special meeting of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company was held on the 18th inst. in London, Mr. J. A. Maitland presiding in the absence of the chairman of the late company, Mr. Geo. B. Dowdell, with the object of passing resolutions regarding the disposal of £25,000 given by Mr. Maitland as a solition to the directors and staff of the Company, the shares of which Mr. Holt had purchased. The Chairman moved a resolution that £11,280 should be divided among the staff other than the directors, and in doing so, laid stress on the fact that the directors had done extraordinarily good work for the Company, doubling its capital whilst the shareholders had received 100 per cent. in dividends. The Chairman referred to the opposition of Mr. H. H. Nelson, who had issued circulars to the shareholders, as "a miserable little fiction," which brought forth a protest from Mr. Nelson, and after some interchange of personalities, the resolution was carried on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Strachan. The proposal to devote the balance of the money to meeting contingencies and expenses and to divide any surplus among the directors was very strongly opposed by Mr. Nelson, who said that directors ought to have ideas beyond looking after what they deemed their own interests. He did not object to the payment of the staff. If the resolution was carried the master would be taken to a poll; and the judge would be fully informed of the result. The property had, he asserted, been sold against the advice of the chairman and managing director, and sold, moreover, for £100,000 less than he had been told it would have fetched. (Laughter.) The Board had dealt liberally with the staff, but they wanted to deal much more liberally with themselves. The result was to be equal to five years' purchase for the directors. He asserted that the Board had not done its best for the Company. He wished to move an amendment against the proposal, of which he had given notice in his circular.

The Chairman ruled such an amendment out of order. Mr. Nelson said that if he liked he could move and get seconded that £2,000 be put down a drain, and the chairman was bound to put his motion. The solicitor to the Company said a note would be made of the fact that Mr. Nelson wished to move his amendment, and that they refused to accept it; as they did also the further amendment of which notice had been given. The Board, the Chairman went on to state, tried to get a better price for the Company, and saw Sir Alfred Jones, Mr. Ellerman, and Paunovic Gordon, Hill and Co. who were asked to bring the matter before Mr. Morgan; and it was absurd to say what Mr. Nelson did in regard to this matter. After further wrangling between the Board and Mr. Nelson, the Chairman, in reply to a query as to those who had not accepted the offer to sell their shares, and that eleven-twelfths had accepted, and the position of the remaining one-twelfth was unascertained. They were still shareholders of the Company. Mr. W. E. E. Gulland, late managing director, was anxious that the whole case from the start should go before the judge. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman replied that it would all go before the judge. The original motion was then put and lost on a show of hands. A poll was demanded and proceeded with, a shareholder exclaiming that the directors had voted for the proposal and the shareholders against. In the end the Chairman said that the Board had 60 proxies, and it was through them that the motion was carried.

In the course of his remarks Mr. H. H. Nelson referred to the question of the commission on the purchase paid to Mr. Stewart by Mr. Holt, the purchaser, but was prevented from bringing forward the subject owing to the solicitor to the Company ruling that the question was not in order.

## NEW RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

According to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, the Russian squadron now on the way to the Far East, which, on its arrival in the Mediterranean will be strengthened by another six sea-going torpedo-boats (a Japanese telegram said seven), may only be expected to arrive at the port of destination, Port Arthur, in the month of March, since the five big ships will be much delayed through visits in English, French and Mediterranean ports, and afterwards again through coaling in Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong. The *Lloyd* says:—After the arrival of this fleet, Russia will have at her disposal in the East six first-class battleships, four armoured ploughs, two armoured-plated gunboats, five large protected cruisers, two small protected cruisers, five small non-protected cruisers, twelve sea-going torpedo-boats, also the five gunboats and about twenty torpedo-boats of the Siberian fleet. In case of war, this fleet, the greatest part of which consists of modern ships, will be strengthened by such steamers of the volunteer fleet as are in the East at the time; the necessary materials to make them into auxiliary cruisers is being kept in readiness at the ports of departure in Europe, as also in Vladivostok. The battleship *Odessa*, 12,900 tons, newly built at St. Petersburg, and the cruisers *Azov* and *Bojaz*, of 7,000 and 7,800 tons, built at St. Petersburg and La Seyne respectively, will perhaps leave Europe as the next increase for the Russian Far Eastern fleet. Russian naval power on the China coast will then be superior to each separate fleet of the hitherto two strongest naval powers in the East, the Japanese fleet and the ships of the British China Station. It must, however, be borne in mind, that as long as no serious quarrel threatens in the Mediterranean, Great Britain can send from there reinforcements to China in a very short time.

## THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

The *Times of India* has the following criticism of Mr. R. H. Elliot's paper on "The Economic Effects of Recent Indian Currency Legislation," which we mentioned a few days ago:—The promoters of the Indian Currency League, which announced its constitution the other day, have reason to congratulate themselves on the space given to their pet topic in the budget of newspapers received last week. The opponents of that body this day may also congratulate themselves on the timely appearance in this journal of a letter from a correspondent pointing out fresh certain considerations which the League prefer to ignore. Too often, it must be admitted, the attitude of the apes of the League towards the considerations in question is that of the Scotch minister who, after setting forth a knotty point in divinity, said: "This, my brother, is a matter which it behoves us to look straight in the face—and pass by." Mr. R. H. Elliot has read a paper on "The Economic Effects of Recent Indian Currency Legislation," and in that paper he re-affirmed the various points of what may be called the case for the prosecution. "As regards the producers of India," he said, "the leading points of the situation have thus been summarized. (1) The Government revenues gain by the artificially high value which has been given to the rupee. (2) This gain to revenue is a loss to a portion of the community. (3) The portion of the community which loses is that which buys rupees. (4) The producing portion buys rupees, and therefore loses. (5) Its loss is equal to present to a loss of 10 or 30 per cent. export tax would entail. (6) This tax on Indian production acts as a bounty in favour of competitive countries."

Now, we hold no brief for the defence; but it is to the public interest to require that the statement of any doctrine on so serious a subject should be free from all suspicion of the dialectical vice known as "begging the question." We take no exception to the first two of the "points" above enumerated, but when Mr. Elliot says that "the portion of the community which loses is that which buys rupees" and that "the producing portion buys rupees, and therefore loses," we cannot help questioning whether he is not leaning towards the vice alluded to. Economically speaking, we should have supposed that every man who exchanges services or the produce of his labour for money may in India be said to buy rupees. Thus the definition is loose and calculated to arouse a vague suspicion of injury among all classes. Secondly, the definition is erroneous. The buying of rupees of an enhanced purchasing power obviously entails no loss to a man who, for in subsequently disposing of them, is free to profit in his turn by the said enhanced purchasing power. The loss touches only those who, their labour or produce, receive a diminished quantity of appreciated rupees (i.e. representing the same aggregate purchasing power as formerly resided in the larger quantity of depreciated rupees) and/or by some obligation or contract bound to pay over to Government, to the sovereign, or to some other creditor, the same number of appreciated rupees as they formerly paid of depreciated rupees.

Mr. Elliot starts from the Government Revenue and how he appears to us to have allowed his argument to fall to pieces and to have bogged himself in a non sequitur. If he had said, "the portion of the community which loses is that which continued to give, for the same rights, services or supplies as formerly, the same number of appreciated rupees as they formerly paid of depreciated rupees," he might have been incomprehensible to many of us, but he has, let his position would have been unassailable. Through this one slip in his chain of argument Mr. Elliot quickly finds his way from the "Government Revenue" from which he started to the widest generalisations; and his fifth and sixth "points" appear to us to be pure assumption. They, at all events, embody assertions which the press reports of his address do not show him to have substantiated, and which, we confess, we have not yet seen made good in any of the controversy that has arisen. Sir Edward Sassoon, in the House of Commons, traversed much the same ground as Mr. Elliot seems to have covered. Many of his remarks, as was natural, had special reference to the mill industry in Bombay.

But when he asserts that "The curious phenomenon is now seen, that while the value of the rupee in relation to gold has been artificially increased, its purchasing power had not increased," he appears to us to assert a paradox. The high level of the prices of grains and other produce in India in recent years is notoriously due to climatic conditions and shortage of supply. These conditions are entirely abnormal, and to argue from their result is mere waste of time. It is very certain that if the purchasing power of the rupee had not increased, prices of produce in India would have risen enormously. Moreover, if Sir Edward Sassoon and the other critics of the Government policy would reflect for a moment, they would see that, since the value of a gold currency, like that of a silver currency, consists solely and absolutely in its power to purchase commodities, so an increase in the value of the rupee in relation to gold is a definite and conclusive proof that the purchasing power of the rupee has relatively increased. It is perfectly evident that the foreign country that buys produce from India would not continue to pay a sovereign for a diminished number of rupees, if it had broken out in British, East and Central Africa. A number of cases of sickness resembling plague occurred at Nairobi, and there were nearly a score of deaths, but though the disease was not unlike plague in some features, there is reason to believe the area is quite free from true bubonic plague.

## THE CATASTROPHE AT NANKING.

The N. C. Daily News of the 14th inst. gives the following account of the above disaster:—At a quarter past six on Monday morning, while the C. N. S. *Poyang* was alongside the wharf belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Hsinkuan, the port of Nanking, a terrible catastrophe occurred. The premises in question had a length of 230 feet, and the land was well bounded, with a large godown on it. Suddenly, and without any warning, the whole frontage, with the godown on it, seem to give a shake, and then slipped bodily into the Yangtze, carrying with it the jetties and bridges connecting with the bulk. The frontage was crowded at the time with coolies and hotel waiters and others, the *Poyang* having brought a large cargo and many passengers, and the loss of life must have been very large; how extensive will probably never be known, but twenty-two bodies were counted floating about the chains shortly afterwards. The landfall, for such it was, the river having evidently undermined the whole piece of ground, was followed by a huge wave, swamping everything in the vicinity, and the river was full of overturned sampans. The godown was full of valuable cargo, and there was practically no salvage; there is now a fifty feet of water in it. Other buildings and houses in the vicinity seem not unlikely to follow *Mesra*, Butterfield and Swire's property.

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the barrier, and deny that principle or axiom so much as exists. Then the whole question has to be begun de novo upon fresh ground, but with no better prospect than before. For these reasons the controversy about the Indian currency does not appear to "get forward," and we would fain urge the new Indian Currency League to begin their work by defining the terms it proposes to use. If they would admit that the value of a piece of money is of metal or of any other substance, consists solely in and is limited absolutely by its power to purchase staple commodities, we should have made a start. If they would formulate another definition of value we should at least have a

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## VICTORIA PRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY and PRIORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [300]

## S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of SEAT HOLDERS and SUBSCRIBERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th JANUARY, at 4.30 p.m., in ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

ALFRED BRYER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [304]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1903, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th JANUARY, to MONDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

A. SHELTON HOOVER,  
Secretary to the  
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency  
Company, Limited.

General Agents for  
The Kowloon Land and Building  
Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [307]

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Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [301]

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Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [306]

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TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

the 21st JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 p.m., at their  
SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

A NUMBER OF  
CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,  
NOVELS, MAGAZINES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [302]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on

SATURDAY,

the 24th JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 p.m., at their  
SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Comprising:

TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with  
BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS,  
BOOK CASE, TEAKWOOD DINING  
TABLE, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS,  
PICTURES, SINGLE and DOUBLE  
IRON BEDSTEADS, VIENNA CHAIRS,  
IRON and BRASS FENDERS, DRESSING  
TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, E. P.  
WARE, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.

Also:

Two COTTAGE PIANOS;  
and

Two RICKSHAWS.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [303]

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

HAILOONG,

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above  
ports TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIN & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [299]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

LAISANG.

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 21st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godown at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be consigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1903. [298]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

PYRRHUS.

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 26th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1903. [10]

## AUCTION

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY, the 31st JANUARY, 1903,

and

MONDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1903,

Each day commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their  
SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF  
JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND  
EMBROIDERIES.

(Particulars will be published later.)

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1903. [275]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th JANUARY, 1903, at 11 a.m., at their

SALES ROOMS, Ice House Street,

One 12-Boro CENTRAL FIRE FOWLING PIECE by A. M. Reilly & Co., London,

One 16-Boro CENTRAL FIRE FOWLING PIECE by E. Balchin, Market Place, Hull;

Also

25,000 Rounds of SPORTING CART-  
RIDGES, 12-Boro CENTRAL FIRE, as  
follows—

14-6-10 B. BB and SSG.

5,000 of each Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 10 SHOTS

Loaded with E. B. SCHULTZE POWDER

by Welby Scott Revolver and Arms Co., Ltd.,

Birmingham, and they are Specially Imported  
for this market.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [288]

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [288]

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JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND  
EMBROIDERIES.

(Particulars will be published later.)

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1903. [275]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on

PUBLIC COMPANIES  
THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1903, at 11.45 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th JANUARY, to MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPEL,  
Secretary to the  
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency  
Company, Limited.

General Agents for  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1903. [192]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1903, at 12.30 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th JANUARY, to MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPEL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1903. [193]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1903, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1902.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 26th January (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1903. [247]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE SEVENTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
HALF-YEARLY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director, and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th of JANUARY to the 7th FEBRUARY, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [281]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., or so soon as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting to be held at 12 o'clock Noon on that day shall be concluded, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed. Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

That the Article of Association be altered in manner following:

(a) In Article (79) the word "nine" shall be substituted for the word "seven."

(b) In Article (88) the words "nine thousand" shall be substituted for the words "seven thousand."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [282]

THE FUNJOM MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Besconfield Arcade, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1903, the following Resolution was passed:

That in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 11th day of November, 1902, and confirmed on the 27th day of November, 1902, a Call of Fifty Cents per Share be made upon all Holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company, and the same is hereby made. Such Call to be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 9th day of February, 1903.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest at the rate of \$10 per centum per Annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 9th day of February, 1903, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are requested to note that, upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' Receipt for payment of the Call, and surrender of existing Certificates of Share, pertaining thereto, new Share Certificates will be issued bearing an endorsement of the payment of the said Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [175]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]  
SPORT AND ANECDOTE.  
BY AN OLD FOGEY.  
THE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Of course, when I speak of "The League," I mean the Football League, and as the original organisation of its kind in Great Britain this federation is surely entitled to the prefix of the definite article. Despite all other attractions the programme of this body is the staple fare of football enthusiasts for the greater part of the eight months season, although the National Cup is sure to be talked about now that the draw for the first round of the great "sudden death" joust is public property. Still it is a far cry to the first Saturday in February, when the tie in the opening stage will be decided. Meanwhile let us just take a glance at the Leaguers. As the sporting prophets saith "my original selections"—West Bromwich Albion and Derby County—are still first and second. They figured in two sensational matches last Saturday, for West Bromwich went to Leverton and became acquainted with grief, the Goodison Park combination, which is led by Tom Booth, actually winning by 3-1. It is curious that the Albion should proceed on the even tenor of their way from Oct. 11, when they were beaten on their own ground 2-1 by Liverpool, until Dec. 13, when they should fall before the latter's great rivals and near neighbours. And yet strange as the result may seem this is football form, for on this same enclosure on Sept. 27 Everton defeated Liverpool 3-1. Therefore the conquerors of the Anfield club ought to be capable of lowering the colours of the Albion. Between the two reverses it is worthy of note that the "Throstles" had earned 15 points out of a possible 16, and these points are as many as Everton have secured in the season. But for quite two months Everton have been severely handicapped this winter by the enforced absence of James Settle, the International, who has been troubled by a bad knee. Settle is a grand footballer, for in little space he can do more with the ball than any man I know, he can sprint off at full speed at a second's notice, and can shoot like an artist—the rarest accomplishment of all in these days where one is seriously driven to think of the wisdom of widening the goal to assist erring feet. But with Settle back and a speedy re-arranged forward line, Everton were in really fine form, and on the day quite a superior side to West Bromwich, who were quite nonplussed by the ground.

With the frost there was bone underneath the surface, and with the rain there was mud and greasy patches on the top. Helplessly did the Albion full backs and goalkeeper flounder, and both the half-backs and forwards were quite upset. Notts County, Liverpool, and Everton are the only teams who have conquered the Albion, and they deserve all the praise and all the points they can get for these victories. Nevertheless, my confidence in the Albion as a powerful team is in no wise shaken. On the results book one could make out that Derby County ought to beat Sheffield Wednesday—and yet everybody was surprised. Look you, Derby accounted for Sheffield United by 1-0. The United overthrew the Wednesday at Owlerton by 1-0. Therefore Derby must assert their supremacy at the expense of the Wednesday—and they did, by 1-0 too. This is a logical syllogism, and yet most people expected the warriors known by the name of Wednesday to prevail. The club, I, may parenthetically remark, is simply styled Wednesday because when it was formed all the matches were played on that day—and these were cricket, not football, contests. In the early part of last century there were Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday clubs. Well, the Wednesday club is now Saturday club. At the close of last week I could not help thinking they ought to have routed Derby County, for they pressed enough and had scoring chance enough for three goals. But Fryer kept a marvellous eye and a sure hand on the ball. Some of his saves at short range were brilliant. Tom Fryer is erratic, but on his day he is a very fine custodian. Now, while he is invincible, the Derby forwards did some determined advances, and from one of them Yorke, the ex-Reading youth, did the trick, and won the match by applying his head to the ball at the precise moment to beat Lyall as he was endeavouring to intercept a centre from Middleton. This was bad luck for the Wednesday keeper. Whoever may be at the top of the League, there is no doubt who will be at the bottom, for Grimsby and Bolton Wanderers have stuck fast in the slough of despond, and can never be rescued. Perhaps they are teams which can best be spared, for they are not great "drawing" teams. Grimsby, moreover, is a very out-of-the-way corner, and in Lancashire there are quite enough League teams when all is said and done, and the matter looked at dispassionately.

THE UNIVERSITY RUGBY MATCH.

Owing to a reason which I am quite at a loss to explain, Rugby Union football is far more powerful at all the universities in these islands than the association code. The only explanation that occurs to me is that "Soccer" is looked upon as quite a plebian game by some superior people, while "Rugger" is the patrician pastime. However this may be, it bodes not to discuss, but there was a very aristocratic assembly at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, last Saturday, to see the annual encounter between the men of Oxford and Cambridge under the handling code. I use the word "encounter" advisedly, for they neither give nor ask for quarter. The gentle quality of mercy is not known to the Light and Dark Blues on the battlefield, and if the Harvard-Yale rascals under the American adaptation of Rugby are much severer then must the youths of the great Republic be wonderful fellows to stand it all. But what I do like to see about these Oxford and Cambridge matadores is the fervid zeal of both sides. Their loyalty to Alma Mater is magnificent, their indifference to hard knocks and pain sublime, and their perfect control of their temper in a dreadful struggle an object lesson to men in all branches of sport. D. R. Bedell-Sivright, the Cambridge captain, was confident that his fifteen would win and R. C. Grellett, the Oxford skipper, was equally certain that his team would prevail. Neither of them was wrong, for the result was a draw—I goal 1 try (8 points each). Cambridge were, however, the better side, and the way they faced a deficiency of eight points after the interval was evidence of their large heart. I should like to say they were a pluckier side than Oxford, as the word pluck is generally understood; but they had that moral fibre which did not quail with defeat looming ahead. They threw themselves, heart, soul, and body, into the fray, with the result that they saved themselves and ought to have won. The Cambridge pack was the stronger, and the more dashing, and I cannot help thinking that if all the players had been Englishmen, what a grand international fifteen could have been selected composed of the Cantab eight forwards, the Oxford half-backs and three-quarters, and the Cambridge full-back, Horsley. But alas, slack, and well-a-day, many of them were Scots, and the best of the Cambridge forwards were Scots educated at those grand schools, Loretto, Fettes, and Merchiston. But the match was of great assistance to the English Rugby Union, and after the North and South match to-day (Saturday) we shall have a idea of England's first international fifteen for the match with Wales. The Welshmen will be sorely distressed over the accident to Gwynn Nicholls, their great captain, who had the misfortune to break his collarbone in the match between Blackheath and Cardiff last Saturday, and his loss will be irreparable.

BETTER BOWLING AND FINER FIELDING

WANTED.

The captains have made another recommendation to the committee of the Marylebone club; and as practical cricketers, who are always

participating in the game, we ought not to dismiss their ideal lightly. They passed a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Gregor McGregor, seconded by Mr. Charles B. Fry, that the wicket should be widened on inch by the thickening of the three stumps, so that instead of being eight inches broad the wicket would be nine inches. Originally, the wicket consisted of two upright pieces of wood, with a stick laid across the top. In 1705 we know that the stumps were pitched 22 yards apart, but they were only about one foot high, and anything between 1ft. and 2ft. wide. Between the stumps there was a hole, and if the wicket-keeper could get the ball from a fielder and place it in this hole before the batsman running home could ground his bat in this hollow he was out. But the wicket-keeper's hands were so often bruised that the popping crease was invented. Seventy years later it is known that the height of the stumps was raised to 18 inches, and the width reduced to six inches, while there was no crosspiece. About 1780 the crosspiece was added, but very soon afterwards—1781—we find a third stump and then a crosspiece at the top, their height then being 22 inches and the breadth 6 inches. In 1814 the stumps were 26 inches high, and the width 8 inches, while there was one bail across the three stumps. So soon as 1817 the height was taken to 27 inches, but the eight inches in width was unaltered. From that distant date, so fragrant of Wellington and Waterloo memories, there has been no change save that the bail has been divided into two parts, and the fall of one is sufficient to terminate a man's innings. At present I have quite an open mind on the widening of the wicket, but I confess to a conviction which instinctively causes me to object to any alteration whatever in the stumps, to the lessening of the width of the bat, and to augmenting or lightening the weight of the ball. I feel that the game which has been good enough for my fathers for nearly a century is good enough for me. It may be said that by this assertion I show myself an enemy of all change and a regular old stick-in-the-mud. But why has this innovation been broached, and that not by bowlers, but by two batsmen? Undoubtedly because there is too much heavy scoring and too many drawn games. The widened wicket is prompted by the sporting idea to give the bowlers a better chance and to finish matches. The motive does honor to the captains, but personally I do not believe any such thickening of stumps will have much effect. The great needs of this cricketing age are natural wickets, good bowling, and accurate fielding. The M.C.C. have already disengaged the preparation of artificial wickets, and this has yet to have its full force. We do not want to make the art of bowling easier, because if we once begin tinkering in this way where shall we stop? If our bowlers will only cultivate length and say good-bye to mechanical and haphazard pitching, and if our fielders will only practice catching and take a fair percentage of the

chances they receive, I do not think there will be any need to worry about long scores and drawn games. What we want is not measures, but men. Kind reader, just closely read the reports of next summer, as reliable accounts as you can get, and see how many batsmen hit a hundred without giving a palpable, a real, and not a fictitious catch. Then see if the wickets want widening. I do not think the small change projected would make any alteration at all.

THE COMMANDING GAME.

This is not a note on Kriegspiel, or war tactics. Nor has my story aught in common with military matters, unless the calculating and gentle art of billiards be considered in the curriculum of a young officer. I know how deeply most of us are interested in the board of green cloth during the long winter nights, and I desire to tell you of a personal experience which introduced me to a variation of the standard game quite beyond my previous knowledge. "Live and learn" is a familiar proverb as applicable to our sports and pastimes as to the observant in any other sphere. Well, I strolled into the club of which I am a member the other evening, when a curious incident took place. Young Mr. Toothpick, a swell who is a nice fellow, but not a great chess, eyed the amateur champion, who is our king, and at last Mr. Toothpick addressed the ex-champion, Mr. Greynochalk thus:—Look here, old fellow, I've never had a game with you, and I should like to. Now our chess may not be modest, but he is an enthusiast who never objects to coaching poorer players. So he replied, "Well, Mr. Toothpick, I'll play you on one condition. That I give you 50 in a hundred and allow you to name which ball I shall play at for every stroke." "Done. Delighted," said Toothpick, and so they set to work amid the keen gaze and curiosity of a goodly gathering. Mr. Greynochalk had, despite his eminently brilliant abilities, overindulged himself, and he was beaten by a few points. Now I had never seen a game played on these lines before, and I understand this is known as "The Commanding Game," for your opponent nominates your object ball. You have no choice in the matter, and it is the severest form of handicapping that I know, much harder than giving a man an eight or ten break.

TO BRING MEN OF UNEQUAL MERIT TOGETHER.

I was quite fascinated with the ex-champion's exhibition, and I thought to myself that during the daytime, when the club is deserted, I will try this mode of practice with Mr. Knoovic, whom I play with. It is my general plan to give

Knoovic 50 in 100 while I also owe 5, so that

really I have to score 3 to 1 all the time to win a game.

So I proposed to give my young friend 33, and allow him to name the ball I should play at. I lost, and gradually reduced the points as I could never win, until at last I said that we must start on level terms whenever we tried the Commanding Game. The other evening I won my first 100 up under these rules. It was a severe struggle all the way, but I give Knoovic the go-by at 87, and won by 13. Now I am not writing of my own experiences for any small glorification. Amateurs billiard-players have rarely much to brag about. But I think these incidents go to prove that this is the very best game for an advanced player and a beginner, learner, or a duffer to play. No matter what points one gives, the rapid scoring and the advance of the skilled player has a moral effect upon his weaker opponent, who is often discouraged, disengaged, overwhelmed and apt to think he will never play a "decent game." But if you allow the poorer player to deprive you of every easy shot, if you permit him to always give you the most difficult game, to ask you to hit a ball which is covered up or "snookered," to insist when you are "in hand" that you shall not aim at the one ball out of bank, but at the other, which is behind the line, he must see the fearful struggle to score points, and he must note the intimate knowledge of angles and the use of cushions you possess. He glories in the difficulties of his position, and moreover the selection of the playing ball for every stroke makes the young billiardist a close student of various positions all through the game, and exercises his thinking faculties as well as your own. In this game one is allowed to "pot" one opponent's ball, and then have high jinks with the red alone, that is, if you possess the skill to play for position. All circumstances considered, I deem the Commanding Game the finest possible practice for two players whose merits are so unequal as to be really difficult of adjustment. I shall certainly pursue the practice with my friend Mr. Knoovic, and I thank Mr. Greynochalk for his object lesson.

London, 20th December.

## FOR SALE.

THE HULLS of the following TORPEDO-BOATS.

FIRST-CLASS TORPEDO-BOAT No. 8,

Length 85 feet 8 inches and Breadth

10 feet 9 inches;

and THREE TORPEDO-BOATS. SECOND

CLASS, Nos. 61, 67 and 83;

As they now lie in the Naval Yard, Camber,

at Keween. They will be open for inspection on the 24th and 26th instant.

Tenders to be lodged in the Tender Box at

the Naval Yard, Gate not later than NOON

15th instant, addressed to the COMMODORE,

H. M. Naval Yard and endorsed on the cover:

"TENDER FOR TORPEDO-BOATS."

Hongkong, 19th January, 1903. [234]

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *k*, nearest Hongkong *h*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *m*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *l*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master.  
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH.	CAPTAIN	FOG FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	C. F. Lockstone, E.N.E.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.	
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel.	On 31st inst., at Noon.	
LONDON	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 6th February.	
LONDON	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 17th February.	
LONDON	DIOMEUS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 3rd March.	
LIVERPOOL	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 24th inst.	
LIVERPOOL	DANDANUS	Jap. str.	—	F. Davies.	On 24th inst., at Daylight.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP V. S'PORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Fren. str.	—	Romeo.	On 26th inst., at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CALEDONIAN	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Wale.	On 7th Feb., at Daylight.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP V. S'PORE, &c.	TAMIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Dammann.	On 20th February.	
MARSEILLES & ANTWERP	PYRRHUS	Brit. str.	—	MULCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PELIADES IBENE	Ger. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Today.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NUERNBURG	Ger. str.	—	Duckstein	On 3rd February.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	—	v. Binzer	On 10th February.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	—	Fuchs	On 26th February.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Kirchner	On 16th March.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	—	von Doehren	On 19th March.	
GENOA & LONDON	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	Clark.	On or about 2nd February.	
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BERLENI	Brit. str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-day, p.m.	
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILESIA	Aus. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst., p.m.	
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TIROL	Aus. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 4th February.	
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	HINDUSTAN	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 10th February.	
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAKHO	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 15th February.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	GIBRALTAR	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th February, at Noon.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th February.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 7th February.	
VICTORIA (H.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	PELIADES	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 24th inst.	
VICTORIA (H.C.) & SEATTLE VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	PAKINO	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA (H.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KAGA MARU	Brit. str.	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 25th inst.	
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDEVELLI	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAIWAN	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 5th February, at Noon.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 27th inst.	
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI &c.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO.	On or about 1st February.	
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, &c.	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 25th inst., at Noon.	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Daylight.	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HUPER	Brit. str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 22nd inst.	
SHANGHAI	STUTTGART	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 24th inst., a.m.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIROGO & YOKOHAMA	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow.	
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	MAIDUZU MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.	
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow, at Noon.	
SWATOW	HAILOONG	Brit. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.	
CEBU & ILOILO	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day.	
MANIL	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.	
MANILA	ROHILLA MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
MANILA DIRECT	YUEN-SANG	Brit. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On or about 24th inst.	
MANILA	PEKIN	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.	
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA		

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ARRIVALS	STEAMERS	BERTH	PORT
JAN. 18. CANTON, British str., 1,110, W. D. Lawrence, Chefoo and Weihaiwei 14th Jan., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. CHELYUDRA, British str., 2,467, R. Cox, Samarcand 5th January, sugar—JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. HAILOONG, British str., 783, Gibson, Amoy 17th January, General.—DOUGLAS LATHAIN & CO.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. HA PHONG, French steamer, 874, R. M. Arell, Haiphong 16th Jan., Rice, Messageries Maritimes.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. JACOB DIDERICHSEN, German str., 623, B. Ohlssen, Tsatsu 11th Jan., General.—JENSEN & CO.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. PYRRHUS, British str., 2,281, Rorison, Liverpool and Singapore 11th Jan., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. VICTORIA, Swedish str., 98, Hellberg, Stralsund and Hoihow 17th Jan., General.—ORDEN.	—	—	—
JAN. 18. YIANGANG, British str., 887, J. McCoy, Hoihow 18th January, Coal.—JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	—	—	—
JAN. 19. HAILOONG, French str., 377, Anderson, Hoihow 18th Jan., General.—A. R. M. RTY.	—	—	—
JAN. 19. MAUSING, British str., 1,415, Welsh, San Juan 12th Jan., General.—JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	—	—	—
JAN. 19. PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,023, H. Lerschzggen, Moji 13th Jan., Coal.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	—	—	—
JAN. 19. SUNGKANG, British str., 1,021, Outer-bridges, Manila 16th January, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	—	—	—
JAN. 19. YANGTZE, British str., 4,149, H. L. Allen, Puget Sound 19th Dec., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	—	—	—
JAN. 19. ZAFIRO, British str., 1,611, R. Rodger, Manila 16th Jan., General.—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	—	—	—

## CLEARANCES.

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

19th January.

Cassius, German str., for Karatsu.  
Elitz Nossach, German str., for Canton.  
Eltz, German str., for Haiphong.  
Emma Leyden, German str., for Saigon.  
Honai, French str., for Hoihow.  
Hoping, British str., for Canton.  
Loyal, German str., for Bangkok.  
Nanfang, German str., for Singapore.  
Pyrrhus, British str., for Shanghai.  
Rajahur, German str., for Siam.  
Rosett, Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.  
Tsinan, British str., for Moji.  
Whampoa, British str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

18th January.

AUSTRIA, Austria str., for Yokohama.  
HAILOONG, British str., for Swatow.  
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

19th January.

Cassius, German str., for Karatsu.  
Elitz Nossach, German str., for Canton.  
Hoping, British str., for Canton.  
Pyrrhus, British str., for Siam.  
Rosett, Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.  
Tsinan, British str., for Moji.

17th January.

APPERDON DOCKS.—Diamante, Italian.  
K. WILSON DOCKS.—H.M.S. Vestal, Choufu, K. WILSON, Yenchiang, Kaiyong, H.L.G.M.S. Iltis, Nippon Maru, Loyal.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Brand, Triton, Honan.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Zafiro*, from Manila 16th Jan., had moderate N.E. monsoon, fine and clear weather.

The British steamer *Sungkang*, from Manila 16th Jan., had fine weather, light monsoon and smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer *Canton*, from Chefoo and Weihaiwei 14th Jan., had light northerly winds, moderate sea and fine, clear weather throughout.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA, IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROHILLA MARU."

3,869 Tons, Captain E. P. Bishop, will be despatched for MANILA on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU" on the 29th inst.

Magnificent Accommodation, Comfortable Cabins, Excellent Table, Unrivalled Speed, Electric Light, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [16]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ALEXANDRA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN."

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st January, at Noon.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1903. [1]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Empress of India, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.  
The Orient, with the French Mail of the 26th ult., left Singapore on Monday, the 19th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 26th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 22nd November.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

POB	PER	DATE
Canton		Tuesday, 20th, 7.30 A.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok		Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Muntok		Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore		Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok		Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy		Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok		Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Rangoon		Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 P.M.
Macao		Tuesday, 20th, 11.15 P.M.
Namur		Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne		Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		Tuesday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
Hoiflow and Pakhoi		Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Arzing		Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton		Wednesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow		Wednesday, 21st, Printed Matter and samples, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin		Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Letters, 11.00 A.M.

Haiphong		Wednesday, 21st, NOON
Kaifeng		Wednesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Singkang		Wednesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Hepch		Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Zafiro		Friday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO		Printed matter and samples, 4.30 P.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration, 4.30 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 4.45 P.M.)

Manila		Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland (Or.)		Saturday, 24th, 6.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin		Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Monday, 26th, Printed matter and samples, 10.00 A.M.

TO-DAY.		The Boston S.S. Co.'s steamer <i>Shatow</i> arrived at Yokohama on the 13th inst.
		The N.P. steamer <i>Duke of Fife</i> arrived at Yokohama on the 15th inst.
		The N.P. steamer <i>Lyra</i> left Tacoma for Yokohama on the 6th inst.
		The N.P. steamer <i>Glenogle</i> left Victoria for Kobe on the 8th inst.
		The C.P.R. steamer <i>Tiverton</i> left Vancouver on the 14th inst., a.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.
		The P. & A. steamer <i>Indrapura</i> left Portland (Or.) for this port, via Japan, on the 14th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th prox.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

19th January.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	161
	Bank Bills, on demand	162
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	163
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	171
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	172
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	172
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	163
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	202
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	160
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	381
	Credits, 60 days' sight	39
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	161
	Bank, on demand	161
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	116
	Bank, on demand	116
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	72
	Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	76
ON MANILA.—	On demand	1 p.c. p.m.
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	1 p.c. p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	1 p.c. p.m.
ON HAIKONG.—	On demand	1 p.c. p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	1 p.c. p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	601
	Government, Bank Buying Rate	\$12.70
	10% LEAR, 10% fine, per ton	\$66.50
	10% SILVER, per ton	112

## OPIUM.

19th January.

Quotations are:— Allow 20 to 30 cents.	Malva New	\$980 to	per picoul.
	Malva Old	\$1020 to	\$1040
	Malva Older	\$1050 to	\$1070
	V. Old Malva	\$1080 to	\$1100
	Persian fine quality	\$700 to	—
	Persian extra fine	— to —	—
	Patna New	\$1017 to	— per chest.
	Patna Old	— to —	—
	Benares New	\$1000 to	—
	Benares Old	— to —	—

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinzess Irene* left Shanghai on the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at daylight.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Stuttgart* left Singapore on the 19th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on the 21st inst., a.m.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 3 a.m. on the 17th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., to-day.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Orientale* left Singapore yesterday, at 6 a.m., for this port via Saigon.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking* left Yokohama on the 18th inst., for usual ports of call and Hongkong.

The O.S.S. steamer *Coptic* left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

The T.K.K. steamer *America Maru* left San Francisco on the 10th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O.S.S. steamer *Antenor* left Shanghai on the 15th inst., a.m., for this port via Foochow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* (Austra- lian Line) left Manila for this port on the 18th inst., a.m., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* (Bomby Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., a.m., and is expected here on the 23rd inst.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Plethora* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th inst.

## HOUNG CHEONG &amp; CO., TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side)

Hongkong, 6th September, 1902.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 17th January.

Banks

Hongkong &amp; Shantung

\$125

167,000 shares

167,000 buyers

167,000 sellers

167,000 buyers